FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HAIG LINKS SALT TALKS WITH SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD042204 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. administration intends to continue the course towards the creation of new types and systems of weapons and towards the strengthening of its nuclear might, which leads to growing tension and to an increase in the threat of outbreak of war on earth.

Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig emphasized that the principal goal of the USA at the present stage is to implement an extensive program for the modernisation of and an increase in U.S. strategic forces, stating that the creation of such new types of weapons as the MX ballistic missiles, the Trident submarine, Trident-2 nuclear missiles as well as the B-1 strategic bomber is an important element in strengthening the country's military might. In so doing, the U.S. secretary of state again raked up the trite myth about a "Soviet military threat" intimidating the senators by saying that if Washington does not take urgent measures to enhance U.S. nuclear potential, America would allegedly remain defenceless.

Then, however, Haig in point of fact had to admit that between the USSR and the USA there exists an approximate parity in strategic forces.

From the words of the U.S. secretary of state it follows that the USA, like before, intends to conduct negotiations in the field of arms control only from the "position of strength" i.e. upon having restored the now allegedly upset "strategic balance of forces" between the two countries. It is known that by this the U.S. administration means the attainment of military superiority over the USSR. Though Haig did say that Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks may start already in February next year, his pronouncements indicate that the administration still does not intend to return to the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty and is planning the elaboration of some new agreement which would correspond to the White House views on the problems of arms control. Besides, the U.S. secretary of state again reiterated that Washington intends to "link" the SALT negotiations with other matters of the USSR's foreign policy. In other words, the administration does not deny a possibility of renunciation of the SALT-I and SALT-II treaties which contributed to improving the international political atmosphere and to lessening the threat of a new war.

Haig reaffirmed Washington's intention to pursue a course towards all-round consolidation of NATO's military potential, pointing out in this connection that deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is of great importance in relations between the USA and Western Europe. The U.S. secretary of state as a matter of fact admitted that the Pentagon strategists are now working out plans for the conduct of a nuclear war, stating that among possible alternative actions of the USA and NATO in the event of outbreak of a military conflict in Western Europe, provision is made for the use of nuclear weapons for so-called demonstration purposes, i.e. to intimidate the enemy and to exert psychological influence on it. Observers' opinion is that the matter concerns a possibility of NATO's being the first to use nuclear weapons.

'LIMITED' NUCLEAR WAR STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

LD041404 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 4 Nov 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- Recently it has become a kind of rule that anti-Soviet fabrications are inspired in the United States not by some unknown "Sovietologists", but directly in the "top echelons" of power -- and one can only wonder that Washington, with an almost maniac stubborness, is trying again to drum into the heads of the Americans its invented frauds.

Quite recently in Washington, where they are seeking now to "justify" the course of speeding up the U.S. nuclear arsenal, it was declared for everybody to hear that the Soviet Union, judging by conversations of its leaders between themselves, believes that victory in a nuclear war is possible. That gross fabrication was at that time resolutely turned down in Leonid Brezhnev's well-known answer to the question of a PRAVDA correspondent. Hardly a fortnight passed, before the same fraud was again "produced" -- this time by the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who speaking at a Senate committee, intimidated the listeners by saying that the USSR "counts on victory in a nuclear war"...

The Pentagon chief repeated former fabrications nearly word by word, thus showing that he draws "the information" from the same source which allegedly knows what Soviet leaders are discussing between themselves. In this connection, it is appropriate to recall once again Leonid Brezhnev's words from his answer to a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA: Among ourselves we are saying the same as was stated by me publicly from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, namely that it is a dangerous madness to try to defeat each other in the arms race, and to count on victory in nuclear war."

It is clearly said, isn't it? And one can only wonder that such a well-informed gentleman as the U.S. defence secretary "does not yet know" -- judging by his speech at the Senate -- about this principled stand of the USSR...

One more thing I should like to add: If somebody in Washington really feels concern over a nuclear threat that hangs over the world, the source of such a threat, which is not invented, but quite real, should be sought not somewhere beyond the seas, but in their own American home, to be more precise -- in Washington, where not in some secret "conversations between themselves" but publicly, for everybody to hear, they proclaim the admissibility of "a limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning a victory in it.

It is exactly Washington, despite Moscow's call, that does not deem it necessary so far to make a clear and unambiguous statement, rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack, as criminal. It is exactly the United States which has not so far supported the proposal not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session. Seemingly, plans of a "limited" nuclear war give no rest to some Washington militaristic leaders, who stubbornly gamble on "power methods" in politics: What can be said in this connection? Let us recall Leonid Brezhnev's words from his answer to the newspaper PRAVDA.

"Only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a victor from it. No matter what might the attacker possesses, no matter what method of unleashing nuclear war he chooses, he will not attain his aims. Retribution will ensue ineluctably."

NEUTRON BOMB LINKED TO 'LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR'

LD282227 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet foreign-policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes that "the neutron bomb might become the charge for a world conflagration."

"The neutron weapon is an inseparable element of the announced intervention strategy and there is every indication that an important stake is made on that weapon in planning a limited nuclear war."

"One must not entertain illusions that the United States shall never dare to use nuclear weapons."

"Europe is assigned the central place among the theatres of operation of a [word indistinct] 'limited nuclear war', the weekly writes. But Europe is not an exception. One can state with full ground now that the Middle East is another candidate for this role in the Pentagon's plans."

Africa, Asia or Latin America can become such a candidate tomorrow. The weapon, which keeps the property intact and kills people is ideal for suppressing national-liberation movements. "One cannot but see the danger which threatens the whole world," the journal stresses.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. 'SURGICAL STRIKES'

LD041140 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Commentary by Igor Dmitriyev]

[Text] One of the doctines almost never discussed in detail has emerged after it became possible to build a small, highly accurate mobile and deadly weapon, the cruise missile. The weapon is almost impossible to detect as it can be mounted on trucks, ships and aircraft. Its nuclear warhead, plus accuracy, make it ideal for what U.S. experts describe as surgical strikes against military installations. Many agree it is a first-strike weapon. Once deployed in Western Europe, hundreds of such missiles will give the United States and NATO a sizeable gain not only in the number of launchers but also in the overall explosive power of nuclear warheads. In his interview with DER SPIEGEL, Leonid Brezhnev has said that the neutralization of cruise missiels would require powerful retaliatory nuclear strikes at deployment areas, and that is precisely what Pentagon officials want. Their scenario for a limited nuclear war in Europe is aimed first of all at weakening the USSR by those surgical preemptive strikes and, secondly, at inviting massive retaliation against vast areas of the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe. In this way the United States hopes to survive a nuclear confrontation, or at least to buy time to prepare for a wider conflict against a weakened adversary.

But it appears that the Pentagon plans the same for other areas of the world. Thus, the U.S. Navy intends to arm its ships with long-range cruise missiles in 1982. Suppose such a ship enters the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, the Mediterranean or any other area from where targets inside the Soviet Union can be hit by the ship's cruise missiles. So if the missiles are launched, all these areas will be drawn into a conflict against the wishes of the peoples there. In the next stage the Pentagon plans to deploy long-range cruise missiles not only on the aging B-52 bombers, but also on a new B-1 bomber. Military experts believe it will be able to hit targets inside the USSR without even coming close to Soviet air defense areas. Logically these aircraft simply have to be intercepted before they approach the firing range, and that's far outside Soviet territory. In these cases too the United States hopes for retaliation against remote areas, not the United States.

The doctrine of diverting retaliation from the United States by sacrificing other regions of the world is rarely discussed in detail for fear of public outcry. Instead, the Pentagon and administration officials prefer to harp about Soviet military expansion and threat.

SOCIALIST BLOC PARTY SECRETARIES MEET IN MOSCOW

Report on Activities

LD041848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS) -- The latest conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions took place in Moscow on 3-4 November 1981. Taking part in the conference were:

From the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP]: Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]: Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

From the Communist Party of Vietnam: Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam;

From the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]: Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

From the Communist Party of Cuba: Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba;

From the Lao People's Revolutionary Party: Chanmi Doungboutdi, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [title as received];

From the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]: Dandingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and Gelegiyn Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

From the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]: Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

From the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]: Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

From the CPSU: Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ]: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also taking part in the conference were senior officials of the central committees of the fraternal parties.

Proceeding from the decisions of the congresses of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries and the results of the 1981 Crimea meetings and other meetings and talks between their leaders, the participants in the conference exchanged views with regard to the present international situation, discussed topical problems of cooperation in the struggle for securing peace, for the further strengthening of the position of socialism and social progress, and shared experiences of ideological work by the parties they represent.

They noted that the onward development of world socialism sets the communist and the workers' parties of the socialist countries new creative tasks.

The conference noted that the international situation has become seriously exacerbated due to attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialsim to change the correlations of gorces in the world arena in their favor by military methods.

The NATO decision on the deployment of new types of nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent and the decision of the United States to start production of the neutron bomb, also intended for Europe, have created the danger of a new escalation of the arms race with the most serious consequences for the fate of peace in Europe and thoughout the world.

Imperialism hopes to achieve military superiority over the world of socialism so as to weaken its position, its beneficial influence on world development, to continue to pursue its colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and suppression of the peoples, and to stop and suppress the movements for national and social liberation. All this is connected with the profound economic crisis in the capitalist world, which has brought about an uprecedented internal aggravation of social and political contradictions, and it reflects the desire of imperialism to overcome these contradictions by foreign policy adventures and to place the consequences of the crisis onto the shoulders of the people.

The course toward wrecking detente and returning to "the cold war" is accompanied by attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states and other countries, to undermine the socialist community, to step up the activity of various fascist and neofascist groups, and to step up the acts of terrorism and of anticommunist, racist, and chauvinistic propaganda organized by imperialist circles as a menas of sabotage designed to eliminate democratic rights and sow enmity among peoples. The imperialists and their allies are encouraging and supporting reactionary forces in Latin America, the Caribbean countries, the Near East, southern Africa, the Horn of Africa region, in Southeast and South Asia, and in other areas of the world.

Attempting to create for themselves an ideological smokescreen, the militarists are blowing up the absurd propaganda invention of the "Soviet military threat." Under cover of this, rabid propaganda and ideological campaigns are being built up not only against the socialist countries, but against virtually all revolutionaries, all fighters for the national liberation of peoples, and all supporters of peace. The broad antimilitary movements in the capitalist countries, which have assumed an unprecedented scale, and which are characterized by considerable sociopolitical diversity, are being defamed, as though they run counter to the national interests of those countries and are inspired from outside.

Those taking part in the conference expressed the conviction that the contemporary forces of peace and progress are in a condition to prevent imperialist plans and to defend peace and the independence of peoples and states.

This is also indicated by the growing struggle of the peoples and revolutionary and progressive forces against the imperialist policy of diktat, domination of and interference in the internal affairs of states, and by the growth in the determination of all nations to develop freely and independently and to cooperate in peace and friendship.

It was stressed at the conference that the socialist community is a major factor in preserving peace and strengthening the security of the peoples. The peace program for the 1980's and the foreign policy proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and other socialist states are a constructive alternative to the aggressive course of imperialism of the United States and its allies and to the imperialist policy of war and the arms race. This is irrefutable evidence of the unbreakable unity of peace and socialism.

An important factor in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples is the active work of the communist and workers' parties in the nonsocialist part of the world.

A major, influential force, actively in favor of ensuring peaceful coexistence and national independence, is the Nonaligned Movement.

An effective opposition to militarism and reaction is being waged by other parties, movements and organizations which, in spite of differences in their world views and political opinions, agree on the main thing: the necessity of not permitting a nuclear war.

The participants in the conference expressed the readiness of the parties they represent, in the name of resolving the most burning problem of modern times -- the preservation of peace -- to cooperate with all those who favor a continuation of the process of detente and a cessation of the arms race. Of special significance in this regard are the antiwar positions of the socialist and social democratic parties, mass organizations and trade unions.

The present international situation demands, more than ever before, the pooling of the efforts of the socialist countries, of all peoples so as to cut short the path to war and to safeguard the cause of detente, security and peace in the world.

In order to avert the threat of war and to develop international cooperation it is necessary to overcome the effect that reactionary and militarist propaganda has on the minds of many people in the nonsocialist countries and to explain in a consistent and well-reasoned manner the progressive and peace-loving nature of the foreign policy of the socialist states. In this context the importance of interaction between the mass media of the fraternal socialist countries, of intensifying foreign political information to the maximum, of making the broad popular masses aware of the truth about the processes taking place in the world and of elucidating the foreign policy initiatives of the socialist states increases exceptionally.

The participants in the conference stressed that the most important thing now is to halt the arms race and make the transition to concrete measures of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. As the first and most urgent steps toward this end, it is necessary to ensure the successful and timely holding of talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, to continue the SALT process and to achieve the prohibition of neutron weapons. The participants in the conference come out in favor of the successful conclusion of the meeting in Madrid, which should lead to the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, demonstrate the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki and activate the implementation of the clauses of the Final Act as a single entity.

The interests of ensuring peace and the legitimate rights of all peoples requires a most speedy eradication of hotbeds of military conflicts and tension, the resolution of all issues of dispute between states by a peaceful method -- the method of negotiations -- the creation of non-nuclear zones and zones of peace in different regions of the globe and a cessation of acts of aggression and armed pressure with regard to countries and peoples who have liberated themselves or are struggling for national and social liberation.

The participants in the conference restated their parties' firm support for the just struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, for their sacred right independently, without any interference whatever from without, to decide their own destiny and to determine the paths for socioeconomic development, [for the struggle of peoples] to overcome economic backwardness, to restructure international economic relations on just, democratic principles, to create a new international economic order, and for detente, peace and social progress.

They unanimously noted the special, topical nature of the decisions of party congresses of the fraternal countries concerning the further deepening of cooperation between the communist and workers' parties and states of the socialist community on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, respecting independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, and solidarity and mutual assistance. Such cooperation increasingly acquires great importance for resolving complex and large-scale issues which arise in the construction of a new society, and for defending the revolutionary gains of the working people from the subversive activities of imperialism and reaction.

The representatives of the fraternal parties confirmed their solidarity with the communists and all the patriots of socialist Poland in their struggle against the antipopular forces of counterrevolution and anarchy, to overcome the crisis and strengthen socialism, and for the leading role of the PZPR in society and the confident development of the Polish People's Republic as an inalienable link of the socialist community.

The participants in the conference exchanged information on the work of their parties in the field of the creative development and propaganda of Marxist-Leninist teaching, in the cause of raising the political awareness of the working people on the principles of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and expressed their parties' resolve to continue to broaden cooperation in the struggle against anticommunism, reactionary bourgeois ideology, hostile propaganda slandering socialism and to come out firmly for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace.

The participants in the conference noted the need for an increasingly thorough and mutual study, creative utilization and propagation [propaganda] of the rich experiences of the countries of real socialism in solving major economic and social problems, implementing the leading role of the party, developing socialist democracy and statehood, and in ideological education work. They consider that an important task for the mass information media is to elucidate more systematically and profoundly the practices of socialist economic integration, production cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of CEMA and on a bilateral basis, which should be an example of relations between free and independent peoples and promote their more rapid advance along the path of socialism and communism. The participants in the conference stressed the need to expand and strengthen work on the mutual information of the public concerning the achievements of the peoples of their countries in the interests of the development and strengthening of all-round cooperation between them.

The conference passed in an atmosphere of unity and fraternal friendship.

Brezhnev Address Cited

LD041038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS) -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received participants in the conference of secretaries of central committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries in charge of international and ideological matters, in the Kremlin today.

During the meeting, Leonid Brezhnev dwelt on the problems facing the socialist countries in connection with the persisting exacerbation of the international situation.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed: Everything that is taking place in the international field today is connected, in one way or another, with the basic question of eliminating the danger of a world war and safeguarding a reliable peace. Mankind is passing through a responsible moment in its development. The question now being resolved is not only what the eighties will be like, but how the situation will develop in the longer term.

Noting that the aggravation of international tension is assuming a prolonged character, Leonid Brezhnev at the same time pointed to the world public's growing concern with the arms race which is dangerous to the peoples and on which the most reactionary imperialist forces are relying. He expressed the conviction that the policy of peace and international cooperation would win over the policy of irresponsible escalation of tension.

The start of the process of detente owes much to the active and joint policies of the socialist states. By acting in harmony and in a coordinated manner this process could be given a second wind, new strength and dynamism. For this it is important to develop business contacts between states, and to strengthen the dialogue with sober-minded politicians and various political tendencies who are ready to act in the name of a better future.

One of the main sources of the strength of socialism, stressed Leonid Brezhnev, is internationalism. In providing support for one socialist country or another, whether it is Cuba or Vietnam, we thus strengthen the socialist community and the cause of peace in general. This also applies to the support being given by the socialist countries to our Polish comrades in their efforts to overcome a severe political and economic crisis.

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the conference will serve the better coordination of actions by the fraternal parties in the international field, and will facilitate their joint ideological-theoretical work and further growth of the authority of Marxism-Leninism.

The conference participants listened to Leonid Brezhnev with great attention and spoke highly of the views expressed by him.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and the secretaries of central committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko Talks With Czyrek

LD041728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 4 Nov 81

["In a Friendly Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS) -- Today, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, who is in Moscow in connection with the work of the conference of secretaries of the central committees of socialist countries' communist and workers' parties on international and ideological questions.

During the talks there was an exchange of views on some international problems which are of mutual interest to the two countries.

The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Kazimierz Olszowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, was present at the talks.

GRIGORYEV CONTRIBUTES PRAVDA'S WEEKLY REVIEW

PM041105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] The Peoples Demand Lasting Peace

As November comes along our life is suddenly pervaded by the nearby breath of the great festival. The land of the Soviets, the fraternal socialist countries and the peoples of the entire planet aroused by Great October to freedom and action in the name of progress are preparing for this festival. Lenin's historic decree on peace, like a bright torch, gives mankind light in a complex international situation. Its immortal ideas inspire the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. Meeting the aspirations of all people of good will, it gives a new boost and a new charge of energy to the struggle to curb the arms race and for universal security -- a struggle which is spreading on all continents.

The tremendous purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in realizing the foreign policy program of the party congress is of paramount significance in resolving these urgent tasks. Not a week goes by without important talks and meetings being held in Moscow, at which fundamental problems of world politics are discussed.

The recent Soviet-North Yemeni talks attracted great attention in foreign political circles and the press. It is understandable that their participants devoted special attention to the situation in the Near East. However, international development as a whole was discussed as well. And mutual concern was expressed at the growth of tension in the world, and the need for vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces aimed at curbing the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace was emphasized.

Many facts of international life confirm that there has never before been a period of history when states' policies and the destinies of whole peoples on all continents have been manipulated so shamelessly and cynically or with such overt egoism as imperialism's aggressive circles are now doing. Their monstrous stake in this game is the threat to unleash a world nuclear war and to destroy hundreds of millions of people. Must this sword of Damocles continue to hang over the planet?

In Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question mankind saw another reassuring alternative -- the possibility of removing from the agenda the question of nuclear war as such. And the flood of international responses to the Soviet leader's statements has not dried up this week. The Soviet Union clearly formulates its stand on the most important question of the present day. It proposes rejecting the very idea of nuclear attack as criminal, and this meets with the warm approval of the world's ordinary people.

But what of the United States? How does its leadership react to the call to make "a clear and unambiguous statement" rejecting the very idea of the first use of nuclear weapons? Unfortunately, the U.S. leaders demonstrate just one thing with their clumsy verbal subterfuges and excuses -- that they take the opposite stand. As the Washington POST, which is well informed about sentiments in the American corridors of power, writes, "There can be no question of such a clear and unambiguous statement." Thus, people on the other side of the ocean are maintaining the pursuit of the chimera of military superiority, the nuclear arms race policy and the adventurist concepts of "first strike" and "limited war in Europe."

What we have here is two fundamentally different positions. The peoples see still more clearly that the danger of war stems from the U.S. ruling circles.

The militarist flurry in Washington is not abating. The Senate, for example, is now discussing a new program for a strategic arms buildup which will cost $180 billion. It recently became known that among its troops stationed in Europe the Pentagon has begun modernizing and deploying new artillery systems designed to make strikes with nuclear warheads.

This week, too, the U.S. leaders continued twisting the West Europeans' arms, demanding that they strictly observe the decision to deploy new medium-range American nuclear missile weapons in a number of NATO countries. President R. Reagan held a special discussion on antiwar demonstrations with his immediate retinue in the White House. It was decided, the press reports, to "brush aside the antinuclear movement in West Europe." U.S. Vice President G. Bush demanded that the NATO countries' governments "not listen to the scaremongers of the movement for disarmament."

As is known, Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe are to begin in Geneva 30 November. Despite the approach of this date, a number of recent American statements still emphasize not the need to resolve this problem in the interests of the peoples and the cause of peace but the "necessity" of deploying Pershing II's and cruise missiles on West European soil strictly within the times envisaged. This was reflected, in particular, by the American explanations at the Brussels session of the NATO special consultative group set up to examine questions connected with the upcoming talks in Geneva.

In his turn U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has bluntly "directed" the public that it "must not count" on quick results from the Geneva talks and that they "might drag on for many months and even years." Is this not a clear desire to gain time? And the secretary does not conceal the reason: "I cannot foresee that these weapons will not be deployed. We will begin deploying them because this is necessary." Such preemptoriness puts the United States' NATO partners in a difficult situation. For in some West European capitals the governments, to judge by their statements, do not wish to consider the prospect of "arms upgrading" as wittingly inevitable, in others they are vacillating and not yet giving permission for the deployment of American missiles, and in some places they are even rejecting this dangerous plan.

However, not everything is shaping up according to the directives and schedules of the transatlantic militarists. The more aggressive the policy of imperialism, the more resolutely the peoples rise up against it.

This past October is notable in this respect. The Week of Action for Disarmament has just ended with great success. It was marked by mass antiwar and antimissile demonstrations, meetings and other actions on an unprecedented scale. Millions of people participated in the October actions for peace. The demonstrations in Bonn, Rome, London, Paris and Brussels looked the most impressive. As Paris' LE MONDE points out, "the conclusion suggests itself that the theme of peace and disarmament is once again starting to become just as mobilizing as it was in the fifties." Progressive organizations, parties, prominent figures and the press in many countries are urging that vigilance and the activeness of the mass antiwar movement not be relaxed.

People of good will everywhere are inspired by the firm conviction voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 27 October speech that "through the active efforts of peace-loving countries and peoples -- efforts merging in a single mighty stream -- it is perfectly possible to frustrate the sinister designs of the planners of a new war, to curb the lovers of adventures and aspirants to supremacy and to uphold the people's rights and peace on earth!"

Textiles and Sinai

More than 30 ministers and state secretaries of the 10 EEC countries gathered in Luxembourg last Tuesday. Some of them discussed fishing problems, others energy problems, and yet others -- among the foreign ministers -- the preparation of a new international agreement on textiles and certain aspects of the planned admission of Spain and Portugal to the Common Market.

However, a far-reaching military-political plan suddenly emerged behind the drapery of the routine discussions, debates and diverse projects under the EEC roof. And it was this that was the chief object of the foreign ministers' discussion in Luxembourg, although they bashfully did this not at the official session but at an informal diplomatic luncheon.

It is a question of an intention to send troops of a number of West European countries -- in particular, France. Britain, Italy and the Netherlands -- to the Sinai Peninsula for the so-called "multinational force" which the United States is knocking together there and which is to supervise the fulfillment of the separate Camp David deal. Because of reservations made by Greece and Ireland a statement of approval was not made in Luxembourg. But the Western press presents this plan as something settled. And yesterday the Italian Government officially confirmed its participation in it.

Here reference is made to "strong pressure which the United States and Egypt (?) are putting on European countries" (REUTER). They probably cannot manage without American indoctrination. Washington is itself sending a large military contingent to the sands of Sinai, and it has long been seeking appropriate camouflage to cover up its own military presence in Sinai. Involving West European countries in the "multinational force" is part of the operation to rescue the "Camp David process," over which a question mark hangs, so people on the other side of the ocean fear, following the death of As-Sadat.

The planned venture is being received not without inner alarm in EEC capitals. By openly siding with the United States and Israel in the Near East the West European "ten" are setting themselves against the majority of the Arab states which reject the separate Camp David compact, including the undertaking with the "multinational force." The hypocritical game with the EEC countries' "independent policy" in Near East affairs is coming to an end. At the same time the broadening of the NATO sphere of activity and this military bloc's penetration of the Near East through the back door, so to speak, are in practice being planned with the EEC's blessing. For whatever flag is used to cover the "multinational force," troops of NATO countries are NATO troops.

The plan to "extend" NATO to other regions is not new. It was put forward some time ago, giving rise to heated debates and a resolute "no" from the peace-loving public. If implemented, this venture can serve only to exacerbate tension in the Near East and to block the settlement that is needed there.

A constructive alternative to Camp David does exist, however, It is the achievement of a peaceful settlement through the collective efforts of all interested sides -- a settlement which would not be at the expense of the interests of some and to the advantage of others but for the common good, in the common interest.

There is growing international support for the recently confirmed Soviet proposal to convene a conference in which, in addition to all the Arab countries which have a common border with Israel and in addition to Israel itself, the PLO must definitely participate on an equal basis. In addition to the USSR and the United States, other states representing, as it were, regions adjoining the Near East could also participate in it.

This is the realistic path which can be taken in order, finally, to get underway the cause of a just, comprehensive settlement in the Near East.

Cancun

The "International Meeting on Cooperation and Development" was held in the Mexican resort of Cancun. The composition of the participants was quite distinctive: industrially developed capitalist countries (United States, Japan, Britain, France, the FRG, Canada, Austria, Sweden), developing states (India, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, the Philippines, Algeria, Nigeria, Tanzania, Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, the Ivory Coast) and also Yugoslavia and China.

A meeting of the leaders of a large group of countries is in itself no ordinary event in international life. And it elicited lively responses. In the opinion of R. Reagan, "the Cancun conference was very successful." There was approximately the same response in Beijing, whose position at the meeting objectively sided with the imperialist states' strategy. In other capitals an analysis of the Cancun results produced less enthusiastic assessments. "We failed to reach agreement as to what the next stop should be," Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau said. London's THE SUNDAY TIMES writes that the conference "ended in total failure." The Indonesian press sees the results of Cancun as confirming its forecast of the meeting's inevitable sterility.

The variety of assessments is very significant. Washington was evidently satisfied that in Cancun the United States had escaped sharp criticism of its policy and practice of neocolonialist plundering and exploitation of developing countries. On the whole, the American side managed to avoid assuming any direct obligations toward those countries.

This applies above all to the chief question discussed, regarding the holding of "global talks" on problems troubling the developing countries -- problems of raw materials, trade, the economy, energy and currency and financial relations. Washington has long been blocking the corresponding UN decision. In his Cancun speech the U.S. President laid down a number of stipulations and conditions which go against the very idea of "global talks." American imperialism intends to continue sabotaging the UN decision on establishing a new international economic order and to dictate its will to young states.

However, the developing countries still succeeded in writing into the Cancun declaration a point on "the advisability of the United Nations giving urgent support to the single opinion on starting global talks." Thus, the outward result was a "draw." At least the developing countries did not let "the door be slammed" on a question of interest to them.

"As the Cancun meeting showed, the developing countries cannot count on a constructive dialogue with their Western partners," the Bangladesh newspaper (NOTUN) BANGLA writes. "And that is not surprising. How is it possible to expect 'aid' from imperialist states which carry out the neocolonialist exploitation of their former colonies and which are continuing to plunder their natural resources?" In this sense the Cancun forum really confirmed that no North-South dialogue will produce results until capitalist states radically alter their approach to developing countries. A real restructuring of international economic relations is possible only by way of a consistent anti-imperialist struggle, by means of developing equitable international cooperation.

BREZHNEV INTERVIEW 'DOCTORED' IN WESTERN MEDIA

LD040140 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Nov 81

[By Vladimir Pozner]

[Excerpts] Thank you and hello everyone. Last weekend's issue of the West German weekly SPIEGEL came out with what is clearly one of the most important policy statements of modern times, namely an indepth interview with President Leonid Brezhnev; the full text of which was also published in today's national dailies in the Soviet Union. As I said, the interview is not simply a major policy statement -- which in itself would certainly warrant the broadest international coverage -- it is a detailed, extremely straightforward, broad and fundamental explanation of the Soviet position on the most crucial issues of our time expressed by the man who best qualifies to make that assessment -- President Brezhnev. It is not just impossible, but would be superficial to attempt to render anything like a complete picture of what the Soviet leader said in the time limit of this talk, 4 to 5 minutes. But even a brief enumeration of some of the points touched on should help realize how important that statement is.

The Soviet president candidly stated this country's view on medium-range missiles and outlined concrete steps for bringing down the level of confrontation, decreasing the number of nuclear weapons in Europe. He said, and I quote: In short, the Soviet Union utters a clear-cut yes to all honest negotiations leading to the breaking of the arms race and to authentic disarmament. We believe in the necessity and reality of such negotiations. On our part, we contribute to their success.

That alone is a good indication of the caliber, the meaning of President Brezhnev's interview. What I want to ask all of you is: How aware of that interview are you? To what extent did you express a point of view with it? Did any newspaper report on it, that is allow you to read the essence of it and draw your own conclusions? How widely did it figure on TV and again, how much of it was what Leonid Brezhnev actually said and how much was editorial opinion? I think we all know the answer to those and other questions.

The fact of the matter is that as of this broadcast your media have told you very little about that interview, and most of what you have been told has been doctored to fit what the media molders want you to believe. How come? If you were offered the possibility of reading or hearing what our president said, I sincerely believe that most of you would agree that it makes sense, that what we offer in the crucial area of test bans, nuclear free zones, controls, arms limitation and cuts should be immediately seized upon as real [word indistinct] toward peace. But to realize that, you have to be fully informed, not subjected toward total or partial blackout, not treated to a biased analysis by someone else. You should get the facts, the statement as such, and since you are clearly not getting it you should be asking yourselves why and demanding some clear explanations from those who obviously don't want you to know.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW

Comparison of the Moscow TASS in English version of the interview of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, given to West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, published in the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, with the apparent text of the interview published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 November, pages 1 and 2, reveals the following variations:

Page G 4, paragraph four, line three reads: Moreover, we would like to have good, friendly relations and to cooperate with the USA in the name of strengthening peace on earth.

Page G 5, paragraph two, line three reads: ...make a way for itself...correct [pravilnyy] trade relations between the Soviet Republic and all the capitalist countries....

Page G 5, paragraph seven, line five reads: ...called "forward-based means," and the doctrine which these means served was at one time, in Washington, called the doctrine of "brinkmanship."

Page G 8, second paragraph is not enclosed in quotation marks.

Page G 11, paragraph six, line two reads: The Soviet Union was never engaged and has no intention of becoming engaged in such affairs.

ILICHEV EXPLAINS CSCE STAND TO FRG DEPUTIES

LD051002 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 5 Nov, TASS -- There has been a talk here between the head of the Soviet delegation to the Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, and deputies of the FRG Bundestag Peter Menning and Manfred Schulte.

Leonid Ilichev emphasized the exclusively great significant of the provision, contained in Leonid Brezhniev's answers to questions of the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, for consolidation of international peace, for the success of the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet representative clarified to the Bundestag deputies the USSR's stand at the Madrid meeting, stressed the desire of the Soviet Union to work for adoption of a generally-acceptable substantial and well-balanced concluding document, based on the equality of rights and obligations of all parties to the meeting.

The Bundestag deputies noted the profound interest that was stirred up in the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions of the DER SPIEGEL magazine. They said that Leonid Brezhnev's coming visit to the FRG was linked in that country with hopes for consolidation of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, with prospects of consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

ZHUKOV VIEWS FRANCO-SOVIET TIES, AFGHANISTAN

PM041417 Paris L'UNITE in French 31 Oct 81 p 6

[Unattributed interview with CPSU Central Committee candidate member Yuriy Zhukov in Valence: "We Are Not in Afghanistan Forever"]

[Text] L'UNITE: Yuriy Zhukov, you are a familiar figure at our Socialist congresses, but this is the first time that the CPSU has sent such a large and high-level delegation. Does this mean that Moscow is giving more attention to what has happened in France since 10 May?

Yuriy Zhukov: I do indeed remember attending the Nantes and Metz congresses and I would like to congratulate the PS [Socialist Party] on the great progress it made on the way to Francois Mitterand's election. I know that that road was difficult and that you had to overcome many difficulties. For the first time in decades France now has a government led by leftwing forces with the PS having an absolute majority. That is no accident. It is the result of the social development in France which made a change necessary -- a logical change in the course of French history.

I am old enough to remember the past 60 years. I remember 1936, the hopes and despair of that period, the successes and disappointments. I remember the de facto alliance during World War II when Socialists and Communists fought together against the common enemy. I remember the Socialist and Communist participation in the post-liberation governments. I also know that there were many problems after that. It is a long story. But the union of leftwing forces has now been achieved and we welcome it.

We are following the discussion at this Valence congress with great interest and we have seen here the French Socialists' firm desire to use the victory not as an end but as a beginning. Several speakers have rightly stressed that the important thing is not winning power but the use of that power and the implementation of the program.

L'UNITE: On a broader level, what do you think of the fact that there is now, for the first time since 1947, a Socialist-led government with Communist participation in Western Europe:

Yuriy Zhukov: For some years people had been claiming that socialism was losing ground because the right had returned to power in Sweden, Britain and so forth. Despite that, the trend remained strong in France, Germany and is strong now in Greece and Spain, too. Thus socialism is reemerging in Europe. Obviously there are differences of opinion, some more serious than others, between the Socialists and Communists. But, in the worrying situation facing us, there is a chance in Europe today of progressing toward the main objective, which is to safeguard peace.

Some people talk of a Soviet threat. Others talk of the American threat. I think that there is a threat, but it is directed against everybody because it is the threat of war. And we are prepared to combat this threat of war with the Americans and everybody else -- in other words, to make practical progress toward disarmament. This is the main task of the progressive forces in the world -- Communists, Socialists and others, too, because we do not rule anyone out. We are prepared to talk with everyone. And I believe that France, too, could henceforth do a great deal. Let's be frank and say that during the last 7-year term there was no desire to talk of participation in disarmament. Now, however, the Socialist-led government, as do all the French people, supports the idea that dialogue on disarmament must be resumed.

L'UNITE: President Mitterrand made a proposal in that direction during his last conerence... conference....

Yuriy Zhukov: We welcome it. First, we support the old Franco-Soviet idea of a European disarmament conference. We support the bilateral dialogue with the United States which will open in Geneva on 30 November. We support the Madrid conference and all the ideas which may emerge from it. We place no conditions on the discussion.

L'UNITE: That means that you are prepared to discuss the SS-20 missiles at the same time as the Pershing missiles....

Yuriy Zhukov: It is not just a question of that. We are prepared to discuss all the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It must not be forgotten that there are already some 1,000 medium-range missiles in Western Europe and as many on our side. In addition to that there is the threat of the new NATO missiles. We are prepared to discuss them all together. Our SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles were deployed to neutralize, as the military say, the medium-range missiles already in Western Europe. We are prepared to reduce our nuclear means, but the preliminary negotiations must be started.

L'UNITE: What do you think of the present state of bilateral relations between France and the Soviet Union and the initial diplomatic steps taken by the new French Government?

Yuriy Zhukov: We are prepared to pursue and even increase our bilateral cooperation at all levels and in all spheres. And we are prepared to do so primarily in the economic sphere in which we already have great experience, with both sides having very significant interests, as is shown, for instance, by the recent contract with Thomson concluded since the new Socialist government took office. We are also in favor of increasing cultural exchanges without any restriction, and personal contacts and so forth as well as bilateral political consultations at all levels. We had such consultations with the previous government. I see nothing to stop this dealogue being developed, quite the reverse, conditions are much better now. A large number of misunderstandings arise when people do not meet. They can be dispelled if people meet and talk frankly.

L'UNITE: Do you think that the problem of Afghanistan is one such misunderstanding...

Yuriy Zhukov: Certainly. Indeed, not enough is known about the situation there. Without going into the problem in detail, I would like to stress once again that we did not go to Afghanistan to conquer that country or to move from there to the Persian Gulf and seize oil -- we have plenty of that at home in Siberia -- but to keep the pledges resulting from the treaty which we have with Afghanistan. We are not there forever. We are prepared to withdraw as soon as the situation around Afghanistan has been settled. This undeclared war which is continuing must be stopped. People talk about the Afghan resistance, but it has extremely modern weapons coming from the United States. We are prepared to settle this problem politically on the basis of the Afghan Governments' proposals. There are many other problems which we could discuss, but the main concern should be to prevent war. All other problems are on a different plane. I am convinced that we can achieve joint action with the French Socialists. France has a place in helping to develop dialogue.

U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN OUTER SPACE HIT

LD021218 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 2 Nov 81

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov, TASS -- Outer space should serve extensive international cooperation in the interests of peace and it is a supreme duty of the United Nations to prevent the nuclear-missile arms race from being spread to outer space. Such is the meaning of the resolution which was adopted by the special political committee at the current 36th session of the UN General Assembly. Speakers in the discussion reaffirmed that mankind was sincerely interested in the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes and that it was necessary for all states to enjoy together the benefits derived from this.

The Soviet Union, being guided by its desire to strengthen peace and international security, tabled a draft treaty under which member states undertake not to orbit around the earth objects with weapons of any kind on board, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies and not to emplace them in outer space, including reusable manned spaceships.

This major initiative which was approved and supported in the United Nations is an extremely important and timely one, since the danger of militarisation of outer space has greatly increased lately through the fault of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The Reagan administration, which has adopted a policy of escalating the arms race, undermining detente, a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, is carrying out militaristic programmes unprecedented in the post-war history of the USA, in an effort to extend the arms race to outer space. The Pentagon's experts cynically say that nuclear weapons can be used with equal success both on earth and in outer space.

The American magazine FOREIGN POLICY published recently an article about "space wars" indicating that Washington is actually preparing for a full-scale war in outer space. The magazine says that the question of space-based laser weapons is widely discussed.

It also follows from the article that the Pentagon is working on a number of projects to establish a so-called "triad" which will eventually lead to the appearance of a "combat space station". Most of these systems, the magazine says, are to be used eventually in combination with manned shuttle spaceships which are to be put into service in 1983.

According to the magazine BUSINESS WEEK the United States has spent over 50 billion dollars on military space projects over the last 20 years.

As to the Soviet Union, its principled position is that outer space must be kept forever clean and free from any weapons and that it must not become a new arena of the arms race. The conclusion of an international treaty barring weapons of any types from outer space would make an important contribution to this end.

U.S. 'MISINFORMING' PUBLIC ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD041446 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 4 Nov 81

["Chemical Weapons and the Pentagon" -- TASS headline; by commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- No country in the world has had in the last fifty years such a sinister record in the practical use of combat toxic agents as the United States. And no country in the world can vie with it in deliberately misinforming the public about an alleged use of chemical weapons by other countries.

Both of these odious "records" are closely interlinked and interconditioned. To be more exact, the first record brought about the other.

Propaganda campaigns over the "chemical menance" from the socialist countries are launched in the United States -- according to a none too sophisticated method adopted by the Pentagon -- to support its demands for a renewal fo the American arsenal of nerve gase.

It must be said that the Pentagon is very sensitive to a public discussion of the problems of American chemical weapons. The matter is that thousands of generals and officers who directly participated in the U.S. chemical war of extermination against the Vietnamese people, still serve, often in high positions, at the U.S. Defence Department.

As is known, about two million Vietnamese were affected by American chemical weapons. Thousands of people died and tens of thousands became invalids, and serious damage was caused to 43 percent of arable land in Vietnam.

It is no wonder therefore that any proposals for outlawing chemical weapons bring to mind in the Pentagon unpleasant associations with the Nuremberg trial.

It has been found out lately that many American servicemen were also affected by the Agent Orange deoliant. Over 60,000 former American soldiers have already applied to the administration for veteran affairs with complaints about a serious deterioration of their health due to chemical substances which were intended for the Vietnamese. 5,000 former American servicemen started legal action against the Pentagon, demanding cash compensation for the damage caused to them by chemical warfare.

In this connection the Pentagon decided to issue a new fabrication for internal American consumption. On the shelves of American bookshops there appeared a book by a certain Seegrave, titled "Yellow Rain. Travel Through the Horror of Chemical War". It is alleged in this fabrication that Soviet chemical weapons were used in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East.

The conclusions made by the author of this booklet are so fantastic and the examples he mentions concerning the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Asia are so groundless and far-fetched that this fabrication would not be worth mentioning if not for the fact that the author expressed not only his own views but also those of circles who paid him for this fabrication. Evidently on the Pentagon's prompting, he demands that the United States would develop highly effective offensive chemical weapons, establish special chemical troops and step up work to develop and deploy so-called binary toxic agents.

It is this part of the book that points to the source of danger of an exterminating chemical war -- to the forces which strive to build up the most disgusting means of mass annilhation.

POZNER REUBTTS VOA COMMENTARY ON GRAIN SALES

LD050100 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] At 0800, after the morning news, that's Moscow time, the VOA's English language service broadcast a report its Washington correspondent Barry Wood concerning Soviet grain imports from the United States. This year's harvest in the USSR was a bad one, a fact that has been acknowledged here. Generally speaking, we have some serious problems facing our agriculture, not the least of them being a lack of fertile land, not enough rainfall and hazardous weather, to name just some.

And while tremendous effort is being put into the solution of such problems through more fertilizer and greater efficiency in farming methods, we have not yet reached the level of guaranteed harvests that we want. So we procure grain abroad.

Naturally, the VOA broadcast dwelt on these troubles. It then went on to describe how much grain the United States sells to the USSR. And the impartial listener must have been impressed by what sounded like the aid that the United States renders us, because that was the tone of the report. It made you think that were it not for the generosity of the United States, the Soviet people would be going hungry. And that is exactly what you are supposed to think.

The VOA report did, however, admit that the United States had compromised its reputation as a reliable trade partner when President Carter embargoed grain exports to the Soviet Union 2 years ago. The aim of the report is twofold. First, it shows you the generosity of the United States, even toward a potential foe. Second, it makes you think that while Jimmy Carter may have harmed U.S. trade credibility -- that was Carter, not Reagan. In both cases the propaganda aim is to mislead -- that is, the concepts that are being propagated or advanced are a deliberate attempt to fool people.

In reality, generosity has nothing to do with trade. The U.S. Government would not give any other country snowflakes in the winter, let alone the Soviet Union. And thank heaven we have enough snowflakes of our own. Trade is based on mutual aid, mutual advantage. One side gets the money it wants, the other side gets the goods. And if the USSR were not prepared and able to pay what the United States demands for one ton of grain, no grain would be forthcoming.

So forget about generosity and think about [words indistinct] which is what it is and what suits us perfectly. We need the grain and the U.S. farmers need the work and the money.

And that brings us to the second point. When President Carter embargoed the grain sales, he was implementing a policy that affected the entire range of U.S.-Soviet relations. Just about every aspect of those relations was also embargoed. And President Reagan has made no sign of any change being in store. That policy is nearsighted, because it cannot see that cooperation is something all countries need. No country can afford to do without international cooperation, not in this modern world of ours. When we sign a grain deal with the United States, it is because the United States needs it as much as we do. A policy that is based on the assumption that a country can make do without cooperation is sure to backfire. When that happens the wrong kind of propaganda can be used to try to make people think it was some past politician's fault. I suppose that can work for a while; but then the time will come when that backfires as well, and then not only will you find no partners to do trade with you, because they have ceased to believe in your reliability, but will find no one to believe you in general, because they cease to believe in your credibility.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC TROUBLES

PM041419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Economic Recession Deepening"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Oct -- The fall in the index of basic economic indicators announced by the Department of Commerce has become the latest evidence of the deepening recession in the U.S. economy. In September the index fell 2.7 percent, its sharpest fall in 17 months.

Commenting on these figures, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury D. Regan admitted that the country is experiencing a recession and predicted "stormy weather" for the economy for the next 6 months. In this connection ABC television notes that recent economic forecasts entirely cancel out hopes that the situation may soon be rectified.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce R. Dederick has stated that the fall in the index portends a further deterioration in the business market and in particular a reduction in GNP in the fourth quarter.

The recession is spreading like an epidemic to ever new sectors of industry. Steel production, electricity generation and coal production are being cut back in the country. The economy's leading sector -- automobile building -- is in a state of deep crisis.

The recession is bringing working people a further rise in unemployment. In September it rose to 7.5 percent of the entire workforce. In other words, even according to officials' understated figures, the army of "superfluous" people in the United States totals about 8 million people. The situation is extremely grave in those states where the main centers of automobile building are located. Thus, the governor of Michigan has pointed out that this state is in the grips of an economic crisis and has declared a "state of emergency" there.

The situation in the U.S. economy is being aggravated as a result of the latest leap in inflation, which increased again in the third quarter. The inflation rate was equal to 9.4 percent a year by comparison with 6.4 percent in the second quarter. The rise in the cost of living, affecting primarily foodstuffs and the services sphere, is bringing the U.S. population new hardships. The combination of the recession and inflation gives NEWSWEEK grounds for stating that the entire program for "normalizing" the country's economy proclaimed by the Reagan administration is "in jeopardy."

The antipopular nature of this program is becoming obvious to increasingly broad strata of Americans. In a poll carried out jointly by AP and the ABC television company, 57 percent of those questioned gave a negative assessment of the White House's economic policy.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON PAKISTAN'S VIEW OF ISLAM

LD041640 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Rashid Rakhimov commentary]

[Excerpt] The word Islam in its original meaning signifies abandoning oneself to the will of Allah, complete submission. But in Pakistan today this word is interpreted in an entirely new and different way. Islam, in Islamabad, is used to justify elevating all sorts of reprisals and repressions against the people to the level of state policy.

This observation is made by two correspondents of the French weekly MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE who recently visited the Pakistani capital. They say that, allegedly for the sake of purification, people in different walks of life and of different convictions are submitted to public floggings and humiliations. And it's true that people are flogged in public in Pakistan today in the name of Allah for giving false evidence. This however does not interfere with official propaganda which gives false evidence to the public every day and every hour, trying to intimidate the people in Pakistan with some imaginary threat from the north and stories about some alleged belligerent intentions on the part of Afghanistan and India.

Under the rules of the Shariat practised in Pakistan today they may punish a thief by cutting off his hand, but if these rules are applied to all people in the country without exception then many of the civil servants and officials notorious for their corrupt practises, such as robbing the Afghan refugees, would suffer. The Koran says that the proceeds from the purification tax paid by all Muslims be distributed only among orphans and widows, among people who are in dire need, such as pilgrims. Having collected 550 million rupees of this tax this year Islamabad had no time to think about widows and orphans. The leaders of the country had some other dire needs at heart -- an ambitious program of the country's militarization. And as for the pilgrims who have to be taken care of, their place was taken by guests from Washington, London and Beijing.

Contrary to the Koran commandment which warns against putting one's trust in liars who pose as friends and allies of Islam, Islamabad provides base facilities for its American and Chinese wellwishers to the detriment of its own national sovereignty. The Koran proclaims that people should own in common the land, water, pastures and the forests. But the men in Islamabad have their own views on this score. They curtailed the land reform which was started by the previous government and instead encourage in every way the landlords who are now the full masters of the land, the pastures and the forests in the country.

Islamabad's attitude to Afghan peasants also has little to do with the tenets of Islam. Armed bands sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan kill local officials who distribute land among the peasants. They kill the peasants because they plow the land which used to belong to the landlords and kill the workers because they make tractors and other machines and implements for the peasants. This demonstrates the practical approach of the Pakistani leaders to the Koran and its commandments. While paying lip service to the sacred teaching of Islam these men distort this teaching and use it as an excuse for depriving the people of the country of their basic rights and freedoms. They have already banned using loudspeakers at public rallies and demonstrations, gatherings of more than five persons are illegal and even hockey sticks are listed as forbidden weapons. The situation is so serious that protests are voiced even by people in high places.

'ENEMIES OF NORMALIZATION' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PM041343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "international commentary" from R. Tuchnin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Using the Weapons of Lies and Slander"]

[Text] Against the background of the Indochinese countries' active and constructive policy, which is meeting with increasing understanding and support, the enemies of the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia are resorting to maneuvers aimed at discrediting the peace-loving initiatives of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea, frustrating the the possibility of dialogue with the ASEAN countries and undermining their unity and fraternal solidarity. In this dirty, undeclared war which is being waged by the United States and China against people who have chosen their own independent path of development, any methods are used--the spread of slanderous fabrications, flagrant blackmail, border provocations and political pressure.

Let us turn to the facts.

In the course of the work of the 36th UN General Assembly session, through U.S. and Chinese efforts a debate on the nonexistent "Kampuchean problem" was foisted on the participants. This provocative venture can only be regarded as flagrant, impermissible interference in the republic's internal affairs, a telegram said sent by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen to the UN secretary general and the chairman of this year's General Assembly session. Kampuchea once again declares that the "Kampuchean problem" does not exist and that there can therefore be no "global political solution" to it, the telegram went on to note. This provocative venture was also assessed as flagrant interference in Kampuchea's affairs at the talks between the USSR and Lao foreign ministers, A.A. Gromyko and P. Sipaseut.

While the American and Chinese representatives were trying to prove the unprovable on the banks of the East River, in the jungle on the Thai-Kampuchean border the situation again deteriorated seriously. Bangkok, urged on by Washington (this emerged particularly clearly in the course of the recent visit to Thailand by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense F. Carlucci) and by Beijing, is being drawn more and more into the orbit of aggressive U.S. and PRC plans. Thai air and naval forces are constantly violating Kampuchea's airspace and territorial waters, and incursions into Kampuchea's border provinces are carried out under artillery cover. Thailand, together with the United States and China, is taking part in knocking together a so-called "united front" of Khmer reaction.

And finally, the methods of psychological warfare are being utilized increasingly extensively against Kampuchea and Vietnam. Thus, citing statements by Pol Pot supporters, certain Western and Chinese mass media are spreading monstrous rumors to the effect that Vietnam is using chemical toxins in Kampuchea and poisoning water sources and people. This falsehood, it was noted in a Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement, has been fabricated by those who are directly guilty of the large-scale use of chemical weapons and the implementation of the policy of genocide against the Kampuchean people with the aim of distracting the world public's attention from their own crimes. The remains of tens of thousands of people savagely killed by Pol Pot's supporters are still being found in Kampuchea. One such terrible find was discovered only recently in Kampot Province.

As for the use of toxins, numerous facts which have become known both within the United States and in other countries confirm that the American military made wide use of highly toxic chemicals in Vietnam. The same can be said about China, which made wide use of poison gases against Vietnam's army and civilian population during its act of aggression in 1979.

So that is how things really are.

INCREASED USSR FOOD SHIPMENTS TO POLAND SEEN

LD041852 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] This year the USSR will deliver to Poland large consignments of rice, fish, cheeses, tea and various canned goods and other foodstuffs. This was stated by the Soviet representative at the CEMA Secretariat. Other socialist countries have also increased their supplies of food to Poland. For example, the GDR has supplied meat and fruit juices.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI SEJM ADDRESS

A comparison of the item entitled "Polish Sejm Meets, Discusses Economic Crisis" and subtitled "Jaruzelski Address Cited," found on page F 2 of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report entitled "At the Polish Sejm Session: W. Jaruzelski's Speech," carried on page 4 of the 1 November Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, reveals the following variations:

On page F 3, paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...are being drawn. It is not they but a group of adventurists....

On page F 4, paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA inserts quotation marks around the passage beginning ...I have given... and ending ...and the state...

Penultimate paragraph, last line, reads: ...time, be preserved.

At W. Jaruzelski's suggestion the Sejm approved a number of new appointments to the government.

The Sejm adopted a resolution emphasizing the special significance of the inviolability of Poland's alliances, particularly friendship and good neighborliness with the USSR, and resolutely condemning any anti-Soviet actions [vystupleniya] contrary to the Polish people's interests.

The Sejm categorically demanded an end to the fueling of tension and any actions breaching public order and legality in the state. In the face of the threat to national existence, the resolution points out, and also with a view to satisfying citizens' basic needs, the Sejm calls for an immediate end to all strikes disrupting the economy. There is now no time for interruptions in work or for demonstrations, taking into account the fact that the country is in a precarious situation.

The Sejm obliged the state administration and organs of public order and justice to use the means envisaged by law. If the Sejm's appeal does not produce results and if a threat to the people's existence arises, the resolution points out, the Sejm will consider a proposal to grant the government such legal powers as the prevailing situation demands.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY PLENUM RESOLUTION VIEWED

PM051007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Among the Fraternal Parties": "CPCZ Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Oct -- A regular CPCZ Central Committee plenum has completed its work here. Its participants discussed the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report "On Topical Talks in the Development of Agriculture and Food Production" and the principles of the improved system of planned management of agriculture. The plenum examined the fulfillment of this year's national economic plan and the progress of work on drawing up the plan for 1982 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At the plenum, V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, gave an analysis of the international situation. He noted that while steering a course toward exacerbating the international situation, imperialism has at the same time mounted a broad campaign of misinformation. Its objective is to distract international public attention from its aggressive designs. The U.S. imperialists would like to turn Europe into the main arena of a possible nuclear conflict. This is also borne out by the U.S. President's statement regarding the possiblity of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and the decisions to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and to produce neutron weapons. This policy is causing all peace-loving people to protest.

The CPCZ Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution obliging party organs and organizations, state and farm agricultural management organ personnel and all communists to consistently implement the projected measures in the interests of improving food self-sufficiency.

The CPCZ Central Committee pointed to the need to implement more consistently the economic strategy elaborated at the 16th CPCZ Congress. Scientific and technical development, capital construction, manpower and cooperation with the CEMA countries, above all the Soviet Union, must be directed toward its implementation.

The resolution's international section notes that the plenum denounced the present militarist policy of the reactionary forces of international imperialism, headed by the United States, aimed at aggravating the international situation and threatening the European peoples with nuclear disaster. However, recent events reaffirm that the forces of socialism and progress, democracy and peace in Europe and throughout the world can thwart these attempts by U.S. imperialism.

In the spirit of the 16th congress decisions the CPCZ Central Committee believes it essential that the CSSR make an effective contribution to the struggle to thwart U.S. and NATO plans aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states. We will struggle even more resolutely for the implementation of the peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, because life itself daily confirms that this is the most reliable path toward safeguarding peace, the resolution states. We shall continue to promote the consolidation of unity between the socialist community countries and all progressive and peace-loving forces. A strong and firm Socialist Czechoslovakia linked by ties of lasting alliance and fraternity with the USSR and the socialist community countries is an important force in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

In the interests of peace and socialism the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people express their firm international support for the PZPR and the working class and all Polish forces loyal to socialism in their struggle against counterrevolution and to overcome the crisis and consolidate people's power in the country, the resolution stresses.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the plenum.

CSSR-USSR AGREEMENT SIGNED ON PIPELINE SALES

LD050030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Summary] Major contracts have been signed in Moscow between the Czechoslovak Ferromet association and the Soviet Promsyryeimport association on the supply to the USSR of various items produced by Czechoslovak pipe factories. The contracts deal with the supply next year of 392,000 tons of pipes for oil and gas pipelines, machine building, the chemical industry and the construction of irrigation systems.

SLOVAK CP DELEGATE VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS ZIMYANIN

PM021537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] B. Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee secretariat and chief editor of the newspaper PRAVDA, organ of the CPSL Central Committee, was in Moscow 20 through 23 October in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

He familiarized himself with the work experience of the editorial boards of the newspapers PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and discussed plans for cooperation with APN.

B. Travnicek was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SED TRADE OFFICIALS HAVE TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM041433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] H. Weiss, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Auditing Commission and chief of the SED Central Committee Trade, Supply and Foreign Trade Department, and H. Tschanter, chief of the SED Central Committee CEMA Relations Department, were in the USSR from 26 through 30 October in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED.

The German comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress in the sphere of foreign and domestic trade and the development of socialist economic integration. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department, CEMA, the Moscow Gorkom, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Light Industry and visited a number of enterprises in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

ALBANIAN WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN TIRANA

LD031032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] According to information from Sofia, the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party has started work in Tirana. On the agenda is the discussion of the country's party and state problems.

NIKOLAYEV COMMENTARY ON AWP ANNIVERSARY

AU042120 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Aleksandr Nikolayev commentary: "On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the AWP"]

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the day of the founding of the AWP, the Soviet people wish the Albanian working people well on the occasion of this memorable event in their lives and express their own feelings of friendship and sympathy for the efforts of the Albanian people to build socialism on Albanian soil.

The formation of the communist party marked a turning point in the workers' movement, which had been expanded and deepened under the direct influence of the victories of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the successes of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people have always shown their internationalist solidarity with the Albanians at all stages of their struggle for national and social emancipation. The Soviet people have helped the Albanian people in their most difficult moments. The denunciation by Soviet Russia of the secret 1915 London treaty, which envisaged Albania's partition among the imperialists was of considerable importance in preserving Albania's independence and territorial integrity. This is what the Albanian newspaper POLITIKA wrote at the time: If it had not been for Lenin, no power on earth could have undone that treaty. The foundations of our state were thus established by Lenin.

When the news of V.I. Lenin's death was heard in Albania, the Albanian Parliament honored his memory with 1 minute of silence at the request of progressive deputies. The Albanian revolutionaries found the support and assistance of the Soviet Union when, following the suppression of the 1924 democratic revolution, many of them were compelled to emigrate. The National Revolutionary Committee was formed in March 1925. The Democratic Revolutionary Wing, which favored cooperation with the Soviet Union, operated within that organization, which had established links with the Balkan Communist Federation and, through it, with the Communist International.

At the beginning of 1927, this wing formed the Committee for National Liberation, which confirmed the alliance with the international workers and national liberation movement and based its activity on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

An Albanian communist group was formed in Moscow in 1928, and it included Albanian revolutionaries who had found asylum in the Soviet Union after their escape from the persecution of Zog's regime. This group worked out its own statute, which defined their major task as preparing for concrete revolutionary activity in Albania and was aimed at the founding of an Albanian communist party with membership in the Communist International. The activity of the members of this group who, closely cooperating with the Soviet communists, proceeded from the theory and practice of the international workers and communist movement, was of great importance for the future of the antifeudal and anti-imperialist struggle in Albania.

When fascist Italy carried out its aggression against Albania, the Soviet Union raised its powerful voice in support of the Albanian people who, under the leadership of the communists, embarked on the road of struggle against the invaders and internal reaction. Fighting against the fascist invaders, the Albanian patriots looked to the Soviet Union, in which they saw their ally and friend. The appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania to the Albanian people in November 1941 stressed the historic importance of the struggle of the Soviet Union against fascism and stated that the people of the Soviet Union were not only defending their own country, but were also fighting for the liberation of all the peoples enslaved by fascism, for the liberation of Albania.

Loyal to its policy of defending the freedon-loving peoples and countries, the Soviet Government issued a declaration on Albania's independence on 18 December 1942, which said that the Soviet Union, in full sympathy with the brave liberation struggle of the Albanian patriots against the Italian invaders, did not recognize any of the claims made by Italian imperialism against Albanian territory and wished to see Albania freed from the fascist yoke and its independence restored. This position helped to promote the international recognition of the liberation struggle of the Albanian people and to strengthen the new organs of people's power created in the heat of this struggle.

The friendship between the Soviet and Albanian people, tempered in the struggle against the common enemy -- fascism -- continued to develop successfully in the postwar period. This friendship found its reflection in the establishment of close political, economic and cultural links permeated by a spirit of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance.

Overcoming the severe consequences of feudal backwardness and the fascist occupation with the assistance of the Soviet Union, the Albanian people have successfully achieved radical social transformation and have solved complicated problems in the construction of the basis of socialism.

After the liberation, the Albanian press wrote at the time, the land of the Soviets is extending the hand of sincere friendship. Our liberation from the foreign invaders and the establishment of the people's power would have been impossible without the historic victory of the glorious Soviet Army. In the same way, we could not have achieved such great successes and we could not have built socialism in our country without the aid of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government has always striven and continues to strive to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Albania, which corresponds with the interests of the Soviet and Albanian people, as well as with the interests of all the peoples of the countries of the socialist family.

USSR, BULGARIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

AU261618 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] On 26 October in Moscow a protocol on trade exchange in 1982 was signed between Bulgaria's Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services and the USSR Ministry of Trade. The protocol was signed by Georgi Karamanev, Bulgaira's minister of internal trade and public services, and Aleksandr Ivanovich Struyev, his Soviet counterpart. Next year the two countries will exchange goods totaling 30,700,000 rubles.

Today Minister Georgi Karamanev returned from Moscow and made the following statement to a Radio Sofia reporter:

[Begin recording] The protocol envisages a growth of 16 percent as compared with the current year, as well as an expansion of the assortment and kinds of goods to be exchanged. In addition the protocol envisages for the first time trade exchanges between fraternal cities, mainly between Varna Okrug and Odesskaya Oblast and between Burgas Okrug and Krymskaya Oblast.

As is well known, we import from the USSR a number of important goods for our daily life, such as [words indistinct] radio receivers and so forth. For the next year we envisage the import of both more and more versatile goods, which are of prime importance for our people.

The talks took place in a sincere atmosphere, and we signed a protocol on implementing a broad scientific-technical cooperation in the areas of trade, public nutrition and domestic [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MEDIA REPORT ON SUBMARINE INCIDENT IN SWEDEN

Moscow Television

OW050014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] On the night of 27-28 October this year Soviet diesel submarine No 137, which was on a routine training voyage in the Baltic Sea, lost its way and ran aground in poor visibility off the southeastern tip of Sweden due to failure of navigation instruments and the resulting errors in determining location.

The submarine has been refloated by Swedish salvage ships and is now at a safe anchorage. Negotiations on moving the submarine out of Swedish territorial waters are underway with Swedish authorities.

Other Coverage

On 4 November Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT, Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1427 GMT and Moscow in Finnish to Finland at 1630 GMT report on the Soviet submarine incident in Sweden. These reports have been compared with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 4 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 11, under the heading "LATE REPORT: TASS Reports Submarine 'Incident'" and found to be identical.

NUREMBURG MAYOR HOPEFUL ON BREZHNEV VISIT EFFECT

LD041616 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- "We hope that the forthcoming summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG will reiterate the paramount significance of the course toward detente. I believe that the meeting will promote exactly such a trend in international development," said Willy Praelss, mayor of the city of Nuremberg.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA the mayor said: "It seems to me that it would be unrealistic to expect the forthcoming meeting to solve all the existing specific problems. I think its task is other than that. Another thing is important: It is to express common will to consolidate peace and improve mutual understanding."

"Welcoming Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the working people of our big industrial city would be very glad to greet the distinguished guest in Nuremberg," Willy Praelss said. "But it would be wrong to look at such events only from one's own city walls. I am confident that a majority of the people of the FRG received with satisfaction the news about the visit because hopes for our peaceful future are linked with it."

"The city which I represent has economic and cultural contacts with the Soviet Union. I recall how I visited the Moscow City council, where we discussed the problems of municipal economy and housing. It was 15 years ago. Since that time contacts between our two nations have become notably brisker. And each time the meetings of the leaders of our two countries provided a fresh impetus for the activisation of relations. I hope that this will be the case this time as well," the mayor of Nuremberg said in conclusion.

KOSTANDOV CITES VALUE OF BREZHNEV FRG VISIT

LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 4 Nov 81

["Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Kostandov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, stressed the great importance of Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Speaking in a TASS interview, Kostandov expressed confidence that as a result of this visit, "One more big step will be made to stronger cooperation between the two states."

Kostandov said that trade between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union will increase considerably this year. In the first nine months of this year the amount of business done between the two countries increased 12 percent. "We shall continue to strive to increase two-way trade. This trade is mutually beneficial and despite the trade restrictions practised in the FRG, West German companies continue to cooperate effectively with us".

Kostandov said that the Moscow treaty, the meetings between the leaders of the two countries and the economic agreements concluded between them have opened a wide road for economic links between the two countries. "A number of big economic projects have been carried out. Under one of them the Federal Republic has already received over 50 billion cubic metres of gas. New forms of cooperation, more complicated and advanced, have appeared. They require a better knowledge of the partner and a higher level of confidence. The agreement of May 6, 1978, drawn up for a quarter century, and the related long-term cooperation programme are being successfully carried out. All these are undoubted successes and our joint possession."

Speaking of the state of negotiations on a major deal providing for the delivery of approximately 40 billion cubic metres of Soviet gas to Western Europe, including 12 billion cubic metres of gas to the Federal Republic, Kostandov said: "The Federal Republic, just as other countries, is interested in continued supplies of Soviet gas and is willing to provide us with pipes and equipment for the gas pipeline."

ACTIVITIES OF PCI DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

PM041601 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Talk at the Smolnyy"]

[Text] At the Smolnyy Institute yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received G. Cervetti, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Directorate and secretary of Lombardy PCI Regional Committee, and P. Borghini, member of the PCI Central Committee, who are visiting the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

During the talk there was an exchange of opinions on current international problems, and the significance of deepening detente in Europe for preserving and consolidating peace and security throughout the world was stressed.

The aspiration was also expressed to develop ties between the Leningradskiy Obkom and Lombardy PCI Regional Committee within the framework of party exchange between the CPSU and the PCI.

Participating in the talk, held in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness, were N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and V.G. Zubarev, aide to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Leningradskiy Obkom first secretary. G.P. Smirnov, consultant of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, was at the talk.

The Italian Communists acquainted themselves with the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum in the Smolnyy. They visited the Russian Museum and the V.I. Lenin concert and sports complex.

On Victory Square the delegation members viewed the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders and laid flowers at its central sculpture group. The PCI representatives made a trip to Pushkin and attended a performance entitled "And Good Spirits..." at the Order of the Labor Red Banner State Circus.

The day before, at the Kirovskiy CPSU Raykom, the Italian comrades heard about the rayon party organization's work experience. They visited the Kirovskiy Zavod association and the House of Friendship and Peace With Peoples From Foreign Countries, and met with the aktiv of the Leningrad branch of the USSR-Italy Society.

The Italian guests left for Moscow in the late evening of 29 October. The delegation was seen off at the Moskovskiy station by N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, and other officials.

WITHDRAWALS WEAKEN SPAIN'S RULING PARTY

LD041610 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 4 Nov, TASS -- The political situation in Spain has become aggravated in connection with an acute crisis in the ruling bourgeois party -- the Democratic Centre Union (UCD). Nine deputies and six senators, with F. Fernandez Ordonez, leader of the party's left wing, former minister of justice, at the head officially announced withdrawal from the Democratic Centre Union. Motivating his decision, the former minister said that he believed that his continued membership of the Democratic Centre Union was impossible because of the growing right-wing tendency in the party.

In protest against the conservative course of the ruling party, Fernandez Ordonez early in September resigned from the post of the minister of justice. And now the second step followed -- withdrawal from the Democratic Centre Union.

The aggravation of the crisis in the ranks of the Democratic Centre Union was discussed at a special meeting of the government. The withdrawal from the party of a number of members of its left wing caused a profound anxiety of the ruling cabinet, though all the parliamentarians who left the Democratic Centre Union promised to so far stay in the UCD parliamentary group and support the government at the Congress of Deputies so as "to ensure stability of the administration for the country." Political news analysts believe, however, that such an accord could hardly be lasting, and this, in the final account, will lead to the weakening of positions of the Democratic Centre Union in parliament.

'BRIGHT STAR' MILITARY UNITS ARRIVE IN EGYPT

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov, TASS -- U.S. military units began to arrive in Egypt for participating in the forthcoming joint military exercises code-named "Bright Star."

According to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, the exercises will begin on November 9 and will last about four weeks. The Pentagon organized an air bridge between the United States and Egypt, transporting American servicemen there. The air bridge is serviced by heavy transport planes "S-5" and "S-14."

AL-AHRAM's military observer points out that from the Egyptian side, army, air force and navy units will participate in the exercises. The purpose of the exercises is to train the long-distance transportation of American troops and to give an opportunity for the Rapid Deployment Force to acquire practical experience of warfare in the desert, typical of the whole of the Middle East theatre of operation.

According to reports coming from Washington, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, along with Egypt, agreed to place their territories at the disposal of the "Rapid Deployment Corps" for military exercises.

New York, 4 Nov, TASS -- The New York TIMES reports that the 5,000-strong U.S. military contingent, with the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force being the core of it, will take part in the "Bright Star" military exercises. American troops are transported from the McDill (Florida) Air Force Base.

General Kingston, commander of these "forces", said in an interview with the CBS television that in case of need he could transport over one million people to the Middle East. The general asked the Reagan administration for more transport planes and ships for his units.

U.S. USES SAUDI 'AUTHORITY' TO DIVIDE ARABS

LD042028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1709 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS — Geyvandov, IZVESTIYA political observer, writes that Washington is playing a "criminal game" in the explosive Near East.

Referring to U.S. President Reagan's interview with the Washington POST, the observer notes: "Judging by the statements made by the occupant of the White House, Washington would like to change certain accents of its Near East policy in the new situation which has arisen following the assassination of President as-Sadat of Egypt. The goals are far-reaching. Thus it seems that since the United States has already obtained from Egypt everything, or almost everything possible, in the present situation a decision has been taken to lay greater stress on 'friendship' and 'close ties' with Saudi Arabia....

"Washington's stake is obvious. It boils down to an attempt to use the authority and weight of Saudi Arabia in the Arab world for its further division. Furthermore, interference in the internal affairs of the PLO is far last place in these U.S. plans.

"The White House sees its decision on the sale of AWACS aircraft and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia as a way to strengthen its military penetration of the Near East.

"Furthermore," the observer continues, "President Reagan, explaining the terms of 'the deal of the century,' stressed that the AWACS planes being sold to the Saudis would be piloted by joint U.S.-Saudi crews and that other measures would be taken so that the United States could check on their use by Saudi Arabia....

"There is nothing new in all these actions by the U.S. administration. Only the geographical names change. Yesterday it was Iran, today Saudi Arabia. The essence of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism remains the same. By delivering huge consignments of the latest U.S. armaments to Saudi Arabia and by establishing bases for the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces in certain Arab countries, Washington is trying to turn the Near East into a forward base for the struggle against the national liberation movement, into a weapons depot aimed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. At the same time the White House is still promising to heed the lessons of the past. President Reagan, for example, swore: 'We will not allow the same thing to happen in Saudi Arabia as happened in Iran.' At the same time, Washington is counting on involving the Saudis one way or the other in the Camp David process and on trying to get it out of the impasse."

PFLP OFFICIAL MIDEAST SITUATION DETERIORATING

LD042034 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The situation in the Middle East has deteriorated as a result of the activity by American imperialism and its protege, Israel. What are the tasks for the Palestinian resistance movement in such a situation?

Our correspondent addressed this question to Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] and the well-known Palestinian journalist and winner of the Maruvski prize who recently visited Moscow.

[Begin Sharif recording] The tasks of the Palestinian resistance in this field are considerable. We as Palestinians know very well that steadfastness alone is not enough. To remain steadfast is a good thing but steadfastness alone, while the enemy is advancing, means that after a while it would be able to deal blows to us. Therefore, we will not stop at steadfastness; rather we will embark on an expansion of the repulsion of the Zionist enemy politically and militarily. Everyone knows that the autonomy talks which were resumed by As-Sadat before his execution are still going on under Husni Mubarak. This big intrigue to which our people are now being exposed had been overcome in the past and we will continue doing so.

It is our duty to warn about the dangers of these talks and the dangers of the Sharon plan in the West Bank and to the dangers of the Zionist settlements in the Arab regions. We warn about the seriousness of these plans despite our conviction that our masses in the occupied land are well aware of the desires of the Zionist enemy and the objectives behind such plans. Yet we warn about them and we will confront them with words and deeds.

It is also the duty of the Palestinian revolution to escalate its military activity inside the occupied lands, to escalate its work and popular activity inside the occupied territory and this is what we are planning and doing, not a single group but the entire Palestinian revolution in the PLO which the whole world recognizes as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Therefore, all those who are contemplating plotting against the Palestinian cause under the guise of autonomy, administrative rule or contributing to the implementation of the Sharon plan will be regarded as betraying the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian cause and will be punished by the masses for this treason exactly as the Arab masses in Egypt have punished As-Sadat for his treason.

It is also our duty outside the occupied lands to confront the Zionist enemy and the isolationist-Zionist alliance in Lebanon and in this way we stand by the Lebanese nationalist movement and confront the plans of this alliance, its attacks and we are confident that this alliance together with the third party in the alliance -- Syria -- will be able to shatter these imperialist-Zionist-isolationist intrigues against the Arab land in Lebanon and Syria.

It is the duty of the Palestinian revolution in the near future and after the execution of As-Sadat to cooperate closely with the Arab national liberation movement in order to abort Camp David and the class alliance which adopts this reactionary policy striving to present our region as an easy prey to the imperialists. Foremost in the Arab national liberation movement is the Egyptian national liberation movement which we now consider the first Arab force capable of confronting the ruling class alliance in Egypt, this alliance on which Arab reaction relies in order to pursue the betrayal of our Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf.

We are allied with the international liberation movement along with our socialist allies led by the USSR. With them we also strive to link the battle against the imperialists, against the aggressive inclinations of the new U.S. administration, against the aggressive tendencies of the Pentagon, those tendencies which are reflected in the production of the neutron bomb, the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, the establishment of military bases in the Middle East, the setting up of the Rapid Deployment Force, the setting up of nuclear bases in Israel and turning Israel into a springboard for American aggression against many regions in the world and not only in the Arab region. We will continuously confront this American aggressiveness with the international liberation movement and our strategic allies.

These are the tasks of the Palestinian revolution in the future and no doubt the efforts we are exerting together with the Arab national liberation movement, the international liberation movement and the socialist and peace-loving forces will secure victory in the view of the fact that millions of people support such efforts aimed at consolidating peace and preventing wars, aggression and exploitation. [end recording]

LIBYAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT MOSCOW, HOLD TALKS

PM041535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's general congress of trade union professional congresses of producers, headed by the trade union center's general secretary, Bashir Huwayj, has been in Moscow since 27 October on an official friendly visit at the AUCCTU's invitation. The other delegation members are Salim Jallud, the trade union center's secretary for international relations, and trade union center staffer Mustafa Salim Qa'im.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausolem in Red Square and visited the Kremlin Wall tomb of the unknown soldier. The Libyan visitors acquainted themselves with the capital's new buildings and sights.

On 28 October in the Palace of Labor the delegation members met with a delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by AUCCTU chairman A.I. Shibayev. In the course of the ensuing talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, the leaders of both delegations briefed one another on the main avenues of the work of their country's trade union organizations, discussed questions relating to the international trade union movement and urgent contemporary problems, and reaffirmed their mutual desire to further consolidate and develop bilateral friendly ties and cooperation.

The Soviet delegation expressed the Soviet trade union's fraternal solidarity with the just struggle of Libya's working people against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and to defend the country's sovereignty and security.

Taking part in the discussion was AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division.

Complete Visit

PM041629 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The delegation of the leadership of the general congress of trade union professional congresses of producers of the Libyan Jamahiriyah headed by Bashir Huwayj, general secretary of the trade union center, has ended its stay in the USSR, where it has been on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

On 30 October the Libyan delegation had a final meeting in the Palace of Labor with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. A joint communique and a protocol on friendship and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the general congress of trade union professional congresses of producers of the Libyan Jamahiriyah were signed as a result of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality.

The delegation left the USSR on the same day. It was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU, and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division.

GREETINGS SENT ON USSR-PDRY TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

PM301417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen].

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people we send you, the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the government and people of Democratic Yemen cordial congratulations on the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY.

The period that has elapsed has shown convincingly that the treaty reliably ensures the further development of all-around and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and the strengthening of the fraternal solidarity and collaboration between our countries in the international arena.

We are sure that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, backed by the treaty, will continue to serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of the struggle for social progress, a just peace in the Near East and the consolidation of world peace and international security.

We wish you personally good health and happiness and the friendly PDRY people success in building a new life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

Muhammad Reply

PM301415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

It was with a feeling of profound thanks and satisfaction that I received the telegram of congratulations you sent to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the PDRY and the USSR. In expressing thanks for the friendly feelings expressed in the telegram with regard to cooperation between our countries and their further development, I want, on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers cordially to congratulate you on this date which our party and people are celebrating as a bright milestone in our strategic comat [boyevyye strategicheskiye] relations. I want to affirm that we are proud of the steady development of the all-round cooperation and firm friendship linking the PDRY and the USSR.

We are completely sure that our firm friendship and cooperation will continue to develop on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries, which has proved that it serves the cause of the struggle for peace and social progress.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to express to you on behalf of our party, people and government deep thanks for the Soviet Union's valuable aid and effective international solidarity with our people and all Arab peoples. We assess highly your efforts to attain a just peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

With warm comradely greetings,

[signed] A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON 'ARAFAT PRAVADA INTERVIEW

The Moscow TASS English item published in the 3 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 4, under the heading "'Arafat Interviewed on Meetings With Soviet Leaders," has been compared with the report on the interview, "High Evaluation" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 November, page 4, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line four reads: ...as regards the strengthening of friendly Soviet-Palestinian relations....

Last paragraph, line one reads: ..."we have always relied and continue to rely on....

AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

PM031655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for El Djazair [Algiers] 30 October. He is going to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on an official visit at the invitation of Maj H. Abdelli, commander of the air force.

Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Mar Avn G.P. Skorikov, chief of the air force main staff; and other Soviet generals and officers. The sendoff party included [al-'Ayyashi] Yakir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR.

NEW CUBAN ENVOY MEETS GROMYKO, KUZNETSOV

Gromyko Receives Anillo Capote

LD031642 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has received today the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR Rene Anillo Capote.

In the course of the talk, which proceeded in the spirit of fraternal friendship, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the steady development of versatile Soviet-Cuban relations, deepening and perfection of cooperation between the two countries in the interests of peace and international security.

The two sides devoted serious attention to the campaign of threats and pressure against the Republic of Cuba which has been started by the United States under all sorts of far-fetched pretexts. The organizers of this campaign, Andrey Gromyko noted should realise the dangerous consequences with which such a course of actions is fraught.

It is not a build-up of tensions, but a realistic approach to inter-state relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference from the outside in the internal affairs of states that are particularly necessary in the present-day situation. This would accord with the interests of all peoples and the objective of strengthening peace.

Anillo Meets With Kuznetsov

LD041728 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow 4 Nov, TASS -- Cuba and the Soviet Union have fully identical views on all major problems of the present time, questions of the struggle for peace and lessening of international tension, the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, Rene Anillo Capote, said presenting his credentials in the Kremlin to First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. The Cuban people, the ambassador said, highly value the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, reaffirmed with great conviction in the peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out in his reply speech that the Soviet Union and Cuba are linked by inviolable bonds of friendship and brotherhood. Close mutual understanding has been established between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Cuba both on questions of bilateral Soviet-Cuban cooperation and in the approach to topical international problems. Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to deepen Soviet-Cuban friendship and versatile cooperation.

Envoy Hails Solidarity of USSR

FL042156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2139 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received the credentials today of the new Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, Rene Anillo Capote. Kuznetsov reaffirmed that the USSR will also, from now on, do everything possible to deepen the many-sided friendship and cooperation between the two countries. For his part, the new Cuban ambassador conveyed fraternal greetings from the first secretary of our party, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the Government and all the people of Cuba. Anillo Capote, who is also alternate member of the Central Committee, said that at this time when imperialism is renewing its threats against Cuba, our people have once more felt the militant solidarity of Lenin's fatherland.

INCREASED U.S. THREAT AGAINST CUBA VIEWED

LD042358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1843 GMT 4 Nov 81

["Conspiracy" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, 4 Nov (TASS) -- The United States is heightening its campaign of threats and pressure against the Republic of Cuba. This stratagem is served in particular by the provocative venture of the Pentagon in arranging at Fort McNair, near Washington, a conference of commanders of the armed forces from countries in the Americas. The U.S. military department is represented at the conference by the Army chief of staff, General Meyer, seated around the same table with him are senior army officers from Washington's clients -- the dictatorial military regimes of Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, Honduras, El Salvador and several others. As political observers are noting, the theme of the conference is the formulation of new activities within the framework of the hostile anti-Cuban campaign pursued by the Reagan administration and the escalation of the armed blackmail of the Republic of Cuba.

It has been noted that the assemblage at Fort McNair follows soon after U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's declaration, made in threatening tones, on the completion of a reexamination of the administration's policy toward Cuba. Evidence of the direction this "reexamination" has taken can be seen in all of Washington's latest actions. For instance, with the approval of the U.S. Department of Justice, detatchments of Cuban counterrevolutionary rabble are being trained at numerous special camps in Florida for an armed incursion into Cuba.

A further escalation is taking palce in the presence of U.S. naval forces off Cuba's shores. The Pentagon is more and more often rattling its saber in the Caribbean basin, organizing more and more military maneuvers in that area.

Among the hostile actions of the Washington administration toward Cuba are Reagan's order to increase naval patrols in the Windward Straits in direct proximity to Cuban territorial waters and the decision to set up a subversive pirate radio station with the aim of intensifying the psychological war against the island of freedom.

The conference at Fort McNair, in accordance with Washington's plans, has been called upon to become yet another stage in the preparation of an aggressive conspiracy against Cuba. In particular, as the Nicaraguan agency ANN reports, the conference will discuss the use with regard to Cuba of the so-called Rio de Janeiro treaty. This treaty, imposed by the United States on Latin American countries back in the time of the "cold war," gives the United States the opportunity of sending its troops into any country in the region under the flag of "inter-American forces."

RPP SCORES CIA BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ACTIVITIES

PY042057 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Ever since the Reagan administration took over the government the CIA has intensified all kinds of secret operations against the Latin American governments that displease Washington.

According to the Washington POST, the CIA is silently returning to its old methods, but there is, however, something new in its operation. The CIA used to carry out its criminal operations against certain statesmen and politicians under cover, but now it has been given a green light to carry them out against peoples.

This operation involves a wide range of biological and chemical warfare. Suspicious lethal epidemics have appeared affecting the population, including epizootic cattle disease and several diseases affecting agriculture.

According to the new order given by the U.S. President, all restrictions on CIA secret operations abroad have been lifted, including the barbaric extermination of people. As early as 1977 CIA agents carried a container of African fever virus from Panama to Cuba. In the last few years Cuba has suffered the death of cattle and diseases affecting tobacco and sugar plantations. The Cuban people have also experienced (beri) fever and hemorrhagic conjunctivitis for the first time.

The newspaper Miami HERALD published the testimony of former FBI agent (William Turner) and journalist (Warren Kingley) that the CIA has been carrying out biological warfare against Cuba for a long time. It cannot be forgotten that 21 attempts were made against Fidel Castro, some of them with various toxic substances.

Cuba is not the only target of CIA actions. On different occasions CIA secret operations were responsible for the assassination of Bolivian Gen Juan Jose Torres, Chilean statesman Orlando Letelier and the leader of the Panamanian revolution Omar Torrijos. Every one of the CIA directors, whether it was Dulles, (Winsor), Vinsen, Colby, Turner or Casey, has openly recognized that these secret operations depend on the internal political situation of other countries in accordance with Washington's needs. Is there any guarantee that the CIA will not use the method of biological warfare against any other Latin American country?

CHERNENKO DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

LD042228 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, has described full employment as a typical feature of the Soviet social system. He touched on that problem in his book "The Soviet Communist Party and Human Rights." The newspaper Moscow NEWS today carries an excerpt from that book. Konstantin Chernenko recalls that unemployment in the Soviet Union was done away with more than half a century ago and since then the number of workers and employees has been increasing every year. In the past 5-year period 1,200 big enterprises began functioning in the Soviet Union and up to 2 million new jobs were opened annually.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS CERTIFICATES TO AIRMEN

PM041147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] On 30 October in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a large group of military and civilian airmen and navigators with badges and certificates of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relating to the award of the lofty titles "Distinguished Military Airman of the USSR," Distinguished Military Navigator of the USSR," "Distinguished Pilot of the USSR" and Distinguished Navigator of the USSR.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the airmen on their lofty awards and on the forthcoming holiday -- the 64th anniversary of Great Ocotber -- and wished them new successes in work for the benefit of the motherland.

SHEVARDNADZE WRITES ON YOUNG PIONEERS MEETING

PM041115 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 3,200-word article by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, under the headline "Citizen in a Red Necktie," describing the work of a recent meeting of Georgian Young Pioneers workers and discussing the organization of work with Pioneers and ways of improving it.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS MUSIC FESTIVAL CEREMONY

PM041121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Symphony of Friendship"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- The All-Union Festival of Soviet Music, which ended in Tbilisi on 29 October, was a festival of friendship and art. In the course of a week, works by composers from all the union republics, devoted to the motherland, the party and their contemporaries' creative labor, were heard in the best concert halls, theaters and palaces of culture.

The festival's success was promoted by the participation of leading creative collectives and soloists from Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the RSFSR and from the republics of the Transcaucasus, Central Asia and the Baltic. The festival was a truly mass festival. Taking part in the concert program were more than 2,500 musicians, clearly demonstrating the country's flourshing multinational performing arts.

The festival's closing ceremony was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH AT KHARKOV FACTORY

LD041840 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] A mass meeting was held today at the Kharkov tractor factory at which the enterprise was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. The order was presented by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

Fifty years ago, he said, in October 1931, a memorable event was recorded in the heroic annals of the industrialization and collectivization of our country; the Kharkov tractor factory went into production. It was one of the first industrial giants created by the will of the party and by the intellect and labor of the Soviet people. The birth of the Kharkov tractor factory, Leonid Brezhnev noted, was a major victory in one of the main sectors in which the destiny of socialism in the Soviet Union was being decided. The production of machines at the Kharkov tractor factory was of a truly revolutionary significance for socialist transformation in the countryside. It was an enormous contribution to the strengthening of the alliance between the working class and peasantry and to the realization of Lenin's plan to build socialism in our country.

In the history of the Kharkov tractor factory there are many wonderful and vivid achievements which can be regarded as no less than great feats. Indeed, was it not a great feat to build such a large factory in only 15 months, a record even for our present times? The builders' achievement was complemented 4 years later when the factory produced its 100,000th tractor.

Today, the factory's main product, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy noted, is the powerful T-150K tractor which is well known in our country and in over 30 other countries throughout the world. With its productivity, efficiency and universal application, in other words with the virtues which should characterize every modern machine, the tractor has won wide fame.

Fundamental changes have taken place in all the factory's workshops. Over the last 10 years the factory has literally acquired a new image. New production premises have come into use and production capacities have risen considerably. In cooperation with scientific organization, the factory has done a great deal in the field of improving the technology, mechanization and automation of production processes. The fact that production has undergone fundamental changes can be confirmed by the following statistics: Whereas the factory needed almost 36 years to produce its first million tractors, the production of the second million was accomplished in 15 years, for the 2 millionth tractor will roll off the assembly line in 1982.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy noted the fulfillment by Ukrainian workers of the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The 9-month results show that the magnificient and complex tasks formulated by the 26th party congress in the development of economy, science and culture and in raising the well-being of the Soviet people are being carried out successfully on the whole.

In the final part of his speech Vladimir Shcherbitskiy dwelt on the present-day international situation. He said that as a consequence of activities by aggressive imperialist forces, headed by the United States, the military-political situation has considerably worsened. The U.S. administration is trying to obtain military superiority over our country and the other fraternal socialist countries. The preparations to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe pose a serious threat to international security as do the U.S. President's decision to start mass production of neutron weapons, his unprecedented program for a new escalation of nuclear armaments and the rapprochement between the U.S. and China on an openly anti-Soviet basis.

Our people are striving for peace in conditions of equality and equal security. We are therefore in favor of talks with the United States and of armaments cuts.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES MEETING IN UKRAINE

LD042232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2105 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The role of masters of culture in the struggle for the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was the focus of attention by participants at a meeting of leaders of the Communist Party and government in the Ukraine with representatives of the artistic intelligentsia in the republic. The meeting stressed that the civic and creative maturity of the artist is determined by his ability to give a vivid account of the Soviet man, communist and campaigner for the great cause of Lenin's party.

Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

ROMANOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT LENINGRAD CEREMONY

LD042150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpt] According to tradition, Leningraders who have recently been awarded state decorations gathered today in the Smolnyy on the eve of the holiday. Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, presented the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal and the Order of Lenin to Acad Igor Alekseyevich Glebov. He is an outstanding scientist who has done much for the development of Soviet power engineering, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a leader of a major all-union institute and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Other heroes of socialist labor also received awards. Comrade Romanov presented Orders of Lenin to Kaluzhskiy, director of the All-Union Institute of the Aluminum, Magnesium and Electrode Industry, and Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom. (Idach) and (Bezrukhov), veterans of the revolution, were decorated with Orders of the October Revolution. Orders of the Labor Red Banner and of Friendship of the Peoples were also presented. [Name indistinct], an actress from the Lensovet Theatre, and (Yuriy Chimerkanov), chief director of the Kirov Theatre, were presented with certificates to mark the conferring of the title of People's Artiste of the Soviet Union. Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov warmly congratulated those who had been decorated and wished them new successes in their work.

ROMANOV, RASHIDOV AT REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Romanov in Leningrad

PM041117 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 23 October publishes on page 1-A 600-word LENTASS report entitled "Conference at the Smolnyy" on a 22 October conference of "gorkom and raykom first secretaries" and Leningrad "Gorkom and Obkom executives" who discussed the "results of work for the first 9 months and the tasks for ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan" as a whole. The report concludes by noting that "G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom," was among the obkom officials participating in the conference.

Rashidov in Samarkand

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 25 October carries on page 2 a 600-word report entitled "Putting All Reserves Into Action" on a Samarkand conference of the oblast's party economic aktiv on an unspecified date. The conference of raykom first secretaries, oblast organization leaders and industrial, construction and agricultural workers' discussed the "results of work of the first three quarters of the 5-year plan's first year and the tasks for the successful conclusion of the plan targets and adopted pledges' and was addressed by "Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee," who "dwelt on urgent tasks of developing social production, increasing the production of output, improving its quality and concluding the cotton harvest most rapidly."

DOLGIKH TOURS KRASNOYARSKIY KRAY PROJECTS

LD051016 Krasnoyarsk Domestic Service in Russian 2345 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting our kray, went to Achinsk, Nazarovo and Sharypovo on 27 October. He familiarized himself with the progress of construction of enterprises, sites of the Berezovskiy No 1 open-cast coal mine, the Berezovskiy No 1 GRES and the new section of the Nazarovskiy open-cast mine. He talked with workers and managers of these collectives and took an interest in the working and (?living) conditions of the working people, the construction of housing and social, cultural and community projects, and the organization of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to speed up the development of open-cast coal mining in 1981-(?90). A conference was held at which the further development of the Achinsk industrial complex was discussed. Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh is accompanied on his tour of the kray by Paval Stepanovich Fedirko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the kraykom.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 26 NOV

WA050800 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 25 October publishes on page 1, a decree of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet designating 26 November 1981 the date of the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet.

OIL MINISTRY REPORTS RECORD OIL PRODUCTION

LD041754 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] In the first 10 months of this year the Soviet Union produced more than 520 million tons of oil, that is more than in any such period before. This has been reported by the oil ministry. The new deposits in Western Siberia accounted for the main output growth. Incidentally, Western Siberia accounts for one-tenth of the world oil production. Since the beginning of the year the Soviet Union increased oil deliveries on the world market.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS EXAMINE PLANS

GF041411 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Following the 4th session of the 10th [word indistinct] of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet instructed the Planning and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions in the republic to review the plans of economic and social development in the Turkmen SSR for 1981-85, the state plan for economic and social development for 1982, and progress of construction plans in the republic during 1981. The commissions were also instructed to start the republic's 1982 fiscal year and to forward a report on it to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

On 2 November Deputy Chairman [name indistinct] held a meeting with the Supreme Soviet permanent commissions at which a number of questions, including work organization and plans for economic and social development in the republic, were discussed.

A joint meeting of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other Supreme Soviet permanent commissions took place on 3 November. The meeting was under the chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, [name indistinct]. Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen SSR council of Ministers Abramov addressed the meeting with a report on the republic's economic and social development plan for 1981-85, the state plan for economic and social development for 1982 and performance of the permanent commissions in fulfilling economic and social plans during 1980. The meeting was also addressed by Turkmen Minister of Finance Sukhanov, who presented a report on the projects in the republic's 1982 budget and a report on fulfillment of 1980 budget. The budget projects, the minister of finance said, must reply with deeds to the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress in order to develop every aspect of the Republic's national economy. They must mainly be directed at further improving the material, social and cultural standard of the Turkmen citizen. The meeting also heard reports on work discipline and performance of the planning and Budget Commission and the other permanent commissions.

During the same meeting preparatory committees were formed to carry on a preliminary examination of the republic's economic and social plans. The meeting was attended by chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet [name indistinct], Secretary of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Nazarova, Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers (Razmukhamedov) and chairmen of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet permanent commissions.

BRIEFS

AMMONIA PIPELINE -- Construction of the Tolyatti-Odessa ammonia pipeline, which is 2,450 km long, has been completed. The pipeline will supply ammonia to 20 oblasts in the RSFSR and Ukraine through branch line depots. It will also provide ammonia to Odessa for export. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 3 Nov 81 LD]

SOLAR ENERGY IN ARMENIA -- Specialists of the Armenian Construction Research Institute are establishing new methods to heat habitable buildings by means of solar energy. A restaurant in which this new method is being used is nearing completion in Avan. A solar energy unit is situated in this one-story building. The institute is also investigating various methods to heat multiple-storey buildings by means of solar energy. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 2 Nov 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4 NOV

LD050303 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Winter sowing has been completed in Kazakhstan on more than 2 million hectares. The sowing of winter grain has also been completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray. (0800 GMT)

Winter crops have been sown on an area exceeding 800,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. Mironovskaya-808 wheat seeds and Saratov-3 rye seeds were used. The shoots that have sprung up indicate that the plants are developing quite well. Summer crops occupy 4.6 million hectares in this oblast. Farmers are now plowing up the fallow land. (1100 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Sverdlovskaya Oblast have delivered to procurement points 265,000 tons of grain, while their counterparts in Chitinskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts have delivered 300,000 tons and 405,000 tons respectively. Farmers in Kalininskaya Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for sales of grain, potatoes and vegetables to the state. The plan for sales of grain to the state was also fulfilled by Daghestanskaya, Kalmytskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray. Farmers of Vologodskaya Oblast fulfilled socialist pledges for sales to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables. Farms in the Komi ASSR fulfilled the plan for sales to the state of potatoes and vegetables. (1600 GMT)

Grain growers of the Kuban and Kazakhstan have fulfilled the plan for the sowing of winter crops. The sowing of winter crops is now in full swing in the repubics of the Transcaucasus and Central Asia. In the country as a whole, wheat, rye and other winter crops have been planted this year on 40 million hectares, of which almost 35 million hectares are for grain. (2100 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN PREVIEWS NOVEMBER WEATHER

PM050915 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 4

["What the Weather Will Be Like" unattributed report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] In Arkhangelskaya, Murmanskaya and Vologodskaya Oblasts and Krealia, November is expected to be colder than ususal. In the second half of the month the temperature will fall to 20-25 degrees of frost at night. It will also be cold in the Komi ASSR -- in the second half of the month the nighttime temperature may fall to minus 27-30.

In Moskovskaya and other oblasts in the Central Region the average temperature over the month will be minus 3-7. In the second half of November the temperature is expected to fall to 18-23 degrees of frost at night and 10-15 degrees of frost by day.

In the Central Chernozem Region, November is expected to be colder than usual, the temperature here will average minus 2-3 degrees. In the second half of the month the nighttime temperature will fall to 16-21 degrees of frost. Less precipitation than usual is expected.

In the Baltic republics and Belorussia the average temperature over the month is expected to be close to average, ranging from minus 1 to plus 3 degrees. In the second half of the month the temperature may fall to 5-10 degrees of frost and in Belorussia to 12-17 degrees of frost.

In Leningradskaya, Novogorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts the average temperature over the month will be minus 1-3 degrees; in the second half of the month there will be a fall in temperature to minus 13-18 at night and 8-13 degrees by day.

In Moldavia and the western half of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus Region, the average temperature over the month will be minus 2 to plus 5 degrees. When the weather grows colder in the second half of the month, the nighttime temperature will fall to 13-20 degrees of frost -- 5-10 degrees of frost in Moldavia and the southern Ukraine.

In the Volga Region it will be cold; in the second half of the month the temperature may fall to minus 18-23 at night and in southern regions to minus 14-19 degrees. Precipitation will be less than 20mm, which is less than average.

November is also expected to be colder than usual in the Urals. In the second half of the month the nighttime temperatures may fall to 17-23 degrees of frost.

In southern regions of West Siberia, Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya Oblast the average temperature over the month is expected to be somewhat above normal. In the second half of the month the temperature at night may drop to minus 20-25 degrees and in Omskaya Oblast to minus 26-28 degrees.

In Kazakhstan, November will be cold and in the second half of the month the temperature is expected to fall over most of the republic's territory to minus 20-25 degrees and in the south to 8-13 degrees of frost.

In Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia the average air temperature over the month is expected to be close to normal while in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia it will be lower than normal.

In East Siberia and the majority of regions of the Far East, the average temperature in November is expected to be close to normal and only in Khabarovskiy Kray and Chukotka will it be higher. In southern regions, in the seond half of the month there may be 16-21 degrees and in northern regions 30-35 degrees of frost at night.

BREZHNEV GREETS WORKERS OF CHERNIGOVSKAYA OBLAST

LD051026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a letter of greetings to agricultural workers in Chernigovskaya Oblast. The message reads:

The party Central Committee greeted with satisfaction the report of the Chernigovskaya Oblast agricultural workers' fulfillment of socialist obligations for the sale of potatoes to the state and their dispatch to towns and industrial centers of the country. Consistently implementing the plan to improve soil fertility, the potato growers of the oblast produced a good harvest in the difficult climatic conditions of this year. They harvested potatoes over the whole cultivation area in good time and sold 627,000 tons of potatoes to the state. This is a tangible contribution to our food resources.

I express hearty thanks to collective farmers, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, specialists and managers of enterprises, workers in party, local municipal, trade union, Komsomol organs, procurement and transport organizations and all working people of Chernigovskaya Oblast for their selfless labor and their achievement of increased production and fulfillment of the plan for the sale of potatoes to the state.

I am convinced that the agricultural workers of the oblast, relying on the increasing material and technical bases of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the achievements of science and the accumulated experience of front-rankers, will continue to actively use all reserves and potential for further increasing production on fields and farms. I wish agricultural workers successful completion of the agricultural year and the creation of a solid base for the coming harvest, an organized wintering of cattle, and the achievement of new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.